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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/774,047	01/31/2001	Osamu Furukawa	201210US-2 DIV	3109

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EXAMINER

BUDD, MARK OSBORNE

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2834

DATE MAILED: 08/06/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.	774647	Applicant(s)	Furukawa et al
Examiner	M. Budd	Group Art Unit	2834

—The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet beneath the correspondence address—

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, such period shall, by default, expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication .
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Status

Responsive to communication(s) filed on 6-20-02.

This action is FINAL.

Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

Claim(s) 166-171 is/are pending in the application.

Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

Claim(s) 166-171 is/are rejected.

Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

Application Papers

See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ is approved disapproved.

The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 (a)-(d)

Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

All Some* None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been received.

received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) _____.

received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*Certified copies not received: _____.

Attachment(s)

Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). _____ Interview Summary, PTO-413

Notice of Reference(s) Cited, PTO-892 Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948 Other _____

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Claims 166-171 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The claims are vague and indefinite in that “the space” has no antecedent basis. Also, it is unclear whether the sealing member “having a sealing portion making contact --- completely outside ---” is the only contact area, i.e. the language does not preclude another contact area. Also the last 4 lines of the independent claims do not read properly.

Claims 166-169 as understood are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Japan (62-98340).

Japan teaches a circuit board #13 with conductors #14, #15 that have thicker portions #14a, #15a at the connection areas. A SAW (including acoustic absorber #7 is flip-chip mounted onto the circuit board and the gap between the board and the SAW is seated (#16, #17). An additional connecting element #18 can be provided between the board wiring and the SAW connection pads if desired. The sealing member provides an internal space that this defined by the volume not filled by #16, #17; thus it does not intrude into this space. Note that the and to alone prevent the sealing member from spreading into the space portion” is merely a statement of desired function and does not actually define any structure. As described above, #16, #17 of Japan actually performs the function, any way. Note further that the claim does not explicitly exclude sealing material from being within the space. Japan doe snot teach the specific air gap thickness, however as pointed out in the first office action selection of specific dimensions is

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within the skill expected of the routineer. Obviously a gap large enough to allow the surface wave propagation is necessary. Other than that, the size is largely irrelevant to the finished device and would be determined by factors as e.g. use of ultrasonic banding, reflow soldering or other bonding methods, the materials selected, thickness of the absorbing material etc., All mundane routine design considerations. Note that the portion of the circuit board that includes #14a, #15a is considered the relatively thicker portion and the rest of the board is considered as the relatively thinner portion. That is to say, the language of claims 168, 169 provide for the wiring pattern to be part of the circuit board. Regarding “hot melt” selection of suitable materials has long been held to be within the skill expected of the routineer, thus selection of a “hot-melt” material would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. It is also noted that “hot-melt” only defines any material capable of “melting” when heated.

Claims 170 and 171 as understood are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Onishi (368) or Nishio in view of Japan (62-98340).

Nishio (Figs. 1-3) and Onishi (368) teach a SAW flip-chip mounted to a circuit aboard via conductive bumps and the space between the board and the SAW is sealed. They do not explicitly teach using an acoustic absorber, and only a single “bump” is provided for each connection. However, providing an element for its known, expected benefit would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Thus to provide the absorber of Japan to either Onishi or Nishio to prevent reflected waves would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Providing the “bump” as several small layers rather than one thickener layer is likewise considered

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to be within the skilled expected of the routineer. Note e.g. Japan provides the seal as either a single layer #16 in Fig. 2 or as two layers #16, #17 in fig. 3. Layers may be preferred for example to allow use of different desirable materials. Note that when using ultrasonic bonding or reflow soldering any multiple layers on "bump" would lose their identity in the finished product.

Budd/ds

07/24/02

[Signature]
JAMES O. BUDD
PRIMARY EXAMINER
ART UNIT 212